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Archiv für Lateinische Lexikographie und Grammatik, mit Einschluss des älteren Mittellateins, als Vorarbeit zu einem Thesaurus Linguae Latinae mit Unterstützung der K. Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Herausgegeben von EDUARD WÖLFFLIN. Erster Jahrgang. Heft 1. Leipzig, Teubner, 1884.

There can be no difference of opinion as to the significance of this undertaking, which seems destined to usher in a new era in Latin lexicography, and to give a new impetus to the study of Latin in general. It has been easy to find fault with the dictionaries of the past. They were often the work of mere compilers without scholarship, who repeated the errors of their predecessors and added new ones of their own. The meanings assigned to words were poorly classified and sadly inadequate, while the citations but too frequently proved a mere mockery. At their best estate they represented very imperfectly the rich resources of the Latin language in its various periods of development. Even with the best abilities and the most conscientious and untiring effort, such as we must concede to Georges and a few eminent lexicographers, the task has proved too great for the strength of one man. What was needed was the combined effort of a large number of well-trained scholars, working with a single purpose, under the direction of some wise leader, each one confining his attention to a limited portion of the whole field to be surveyed, but viewing this with an almost microscopic scrutiny. We cannot but admire the courage of Prof. Wölfflin, who, undaunted by the difficulties in the way, has settled upon a plan of organization, and has already engaged over two hundred scholars to aid him in the enterprise.

His name alone furnishes us a guaranty that nothing will be omitted to secure thoroughness and accuracy. In a brief preface he explains the nature of the undertaking and outlines the plan of operation. The Latin literature down to the time of Charlemagne, and in exceptional cases even later, is to be included; and not simply the literature, but also inscriptions and glossaries, laws, charters and diplomas. Not only the cases of occurrence of a word are to be noted, but also its total absence or rare use in an author. For example, the fact that *avere* occurs sixteen times in the letters to Atticus, and only twice in Cicero's orations (and that, too, in the Philippics), prepares us to believe that the word belongs rather to the *sermo familiaris*; and the fact that neither Caesar nor Sallust employs it is significant. Hence, the sphere of a word's use must be more distinctly defined, whether it belongs more to poetry or to prose, to early or late Latin, to the vulgar or refined speech, and even whether a particular author (like Cicero or Tacitus) uses it more frequently in his early than in his late works. When a word becomes rare or obsolete, it must be noted what are the expressions which contend with it for the possession of an idea, and which finally crowd it out. Orthography, prosody, syntactical construction, normal and peculiar forms, peculiar meanings, exceptional position in the sentence, must all receive attention.

The whole field has been divided into some 250 sections, for nearly all of which scholars have been found to assume the responsibility. For the next three years, a 'Frage Zettel' is to be issued in each semester, containing about forty questions, the answers to which are to be forwarded to the Archiv before

a fixed date. The present number of the Archiv contains eighty of these questions. Questions 1-10 ask for data in regard to words beginning with *a*, from *abacus* to *abareo*; 41-50, from *abavia* to *abductio*. As specimens of the more general questions we cite:

13. Alle Subst. u. Adject. auf *aster* (*astrum, astellus*). Sollte die Ableitung nicht in malam partem zu verstehen sein, so ist dies ausdrücklich zu bemerken (August. civ. d. 2, 27 *vir gravis et philosophaster Cicero*.) Ital. *astro*, franz. *âtre* bezeichnen bekanntlich nur noch die Aehnlichkeit.

21, trans. Beispiele nebst Accus. u. Verb. auszuschreiben. Ist *trans* konsequent vermieden (wie z. B. Curtius ausschliesslich nur *ultra* mit Flussnamen verbindet), so ist ein leerer Zettel einzulegen, mit der bemerkung 'fehlt.'

52. Die mit *in* privativum zusammengesetzten Substantiva von denen das vorauszusetzende Adjektiv nicht vorkommt; z. B. *inedia, indoloria*, etc.

59. Was heisst *umsonst*? z. B. *frustra, nequiquam, in cassum, in vanum* (en vain).

72. *Ut quid = quare*, wozu? wie Cic. Attic. 7, 7, 7. *Depugna, inquis, potius-quam servias. Ut quid?* etc. Ellipse von *fiat*, wie bei ἵνα τί; häufig im Spätlatein und Mittellatein. Rönsch, Ital. s. 253.

The Archiv itself will be open to contributions of a lexical and grammatical character, and to *miscellanea* and notices of recent publications in the same field. The present number contains several such articles which will be found very stimulating and suggestive reading. Loewe contributes fresh material from the Glossaries; Gröber discusses with much learning the "Sprachquellen und Wortquellen des lateinischen Wörterbuchs." He recognizes the Romance languages as a source from which new Latin words and forms may be inferred. He claims distinctly that the vulgar Latin never died out as a mother-tongue, although for convenience it is important to set a limit between the vulgar Latin and its modern descendants, as it is convenient to distinguish between Anglo-Saxon and English. He attempts to settle approximately the period in which the feeling for correct Latin as a literary instrument was lost in France, Spain and Italy. From Thielmann's article we gain an idea of how much is still to be gleaned from the study of Bible-latin. The Latinity of Gaius is discussed by Wilh. Kalb, and some interesting facts are brought out. We see, for example, how the eminent jurist, for the sake of clearness, avoids ellipses which are elsewhere common. He never uses *pro rata* for *pro rata parte, dimidia* for *dimidia pars, fera* for *fera bestia, alternis* for *alternis (vicibus, diebus, etc.)*, always preferring the fuller form. He repeats the substantive with the relative, *eiusdem condicionis, cuius condicionis*, regularly uses *eatenus—quatenus*, avoids verbs derived from comparatives, as *certiorare, meliorare*, found in other jurists. Wölflin himself supplements his well-known treatise on Latin and Romance comparison, by remarks on the use of *magne, magnopere, summe, multum* (Ital. *molto*), *valde, fortiter, bene, male, prime, cum primis, plane, prorsus, nimis, perfecte*, and other intensive adverbs. On p. 95 *adplene* is compared with the Ital. *appieno*. Here we think Donatus' use of *ad plenum* as a synonym for *perfecte* might have been mentioned. It has apparently escaped the notice of lexicographers, And. II 3, 4 (*perspicere est ad plenum et perfecte videre*), cf. And. II 6, 16 already given by Georges, and And. II 4, 3. We cannot accept Schenkl's proposal (p. 101) to emend Calpurnius, Ecl. 4, 63, *Montibus Hyblaea moduiabile*

carmen avena, by reading *carmen modulatus avena*, and to strike *modulabilis* out of the lexica. We have noted it in Scholia Bernensia (Hagen, p. 793), Ecl. VI, Introduction, "*haec ecloga modulabilis est*," and further search will very likely discover it elsewhere.

Buecheler brings a grist of new words in the "Miscellen," pp. 102-114, supported with his usual ingenuity, and restores beyond appeal *mordicibus* to Aul. 234, *telinum* to Curc. 100, and *insegesti* to Truc. 314. Studemund furnishes some interesting notes on *Aestumo*, *Exobsecro*, *Ungulaster Lectina*. The rest of the number is chiefly occupied with book notices. We bespeak for this new undertaking the heartiest encouragement on the part of American scholars. Surely if there is any work which progressive Latinists cannot do without, it is this.

M. WARREN.

A Complete Concordance to the Comedies and Fragments of Aristophanes.

By HENRY DUNBAR, M. D., Edinburgh. Oxford, At the Clarendon Press, 1883.

There is a pathetic interest attending this book. We learn from an introductory note by Prof. Geddes, of Aberdeen, that the compiler, Dr. Dunbar, died soon after having written the preface, having, it may be presumed, seen the work through the press. Though this review may be in some respects unfavorable, it would be as unjust as foolish not to recognize gratefully the immense amount of labor which must have been bestowed upon it, and the extent to which it must facilitate the work of all persons who may hereafter occupy themselves with the language of Aristophanes. As it is not an index, but a concordance, in which the words used by the poet are not merely referred to, but quoted with their setting, the compilation of it must have necessitated the copying out of every line in the plays and fragments as many times as the lines contain words other than personal pronouns, forms of the article, and the particles. These last it would have been well to include, at least to a considerable extent; yet to none of them, with the single exception, it is believed, of *ἐως*, has Dr. Dunbar given more than a line or two, contenting himself with grouping all the remaining instances of their occurrence under a comprehensive "*κ. τ. λ.*" In this respect alone is the present work less useful than the Index of Caravella, which professes to give, and, so far as has been observed, actually gives a reference to each separate occurrence of every single word. For *μή* Dr. Dunbar quotes two lines only, while Caravella refers to about 550 instances of *μή* and nearly 100 of *μή*. To have treated all the particles with absolute completeness would no doubt have materially increased the size of the book; but some kind of judicious compromise might have been made, and space might have been gained by compression in other directions; for instance, by reducing the number of lines quoted as containing *μὰ Δία* or *νῆ Δία*, which fill nearly three pages.

Prof. Geddes predicts that this is a book "which will not be superseded for two hundred years." It is not unlikely that his vaticination will prove correct. But if so much labor was to be expended on a work of this kind, it was in the highest degree desirable that the plan on which it was to be executed should be the result of mature consideration; and Prof. Geddes, when he suggested